I CAN'T

KEEP A

COOK!

YOU ARE

WHO IS

THAT IN

BED ?

LUCKY

Can You Beat It!

The Washington Herald Company, 425-427-429 Eleventh St. .:. Washington, D. C. J. E. RICE, President and General Manager

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1921.

There is no flock, however watched and tended.

But one dead lamb is there: There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, But has one vacant chair.

-Longfellow

#### First Build the Foundation.

VYASHINGTON, as the National Capital. should be the intellectual center of the United States. To that end, in addition to what is already to be found here, there should be an archives building and a research university.

The Herald agrees with this statement of Representative Fess, Chairman of the House Committee on Education. But while Mr. Fess advocates this superstructure of education, he fails to realize that the foundation for it is lacking.

That foundation is, or should be, the finest, most complete and resultful system of public education to be found in the United States. The use of an archives building and of a research university depends primarily upon the perfection of the national system of education

The time has long past when colleges and universities came first. The practice now is to prowide first the feeders for these higher institutions of learning; to create the demand through perfeeting the elementary or public schools.

Even in these schools, every educator agrees that primary attention should be given to the elementary grades. This has the double purpose of giving the most possible that is both useful and cultural to those who can go no farther, and to give the incentive to all who possibly can to take at least the high school courses.

To this end has come the junior high school, ip which young people may discover themselves, adjust themselves vocationally, develop their right place in the world of endeavor and gain the desire to go on educationally until fully equipped.

In our judgment the committee which Mr. Fess heads should first of all make the public schools of Washington the model for all schools of the United States It is such a model education, tionally considered, that is needed far more than an archives building or a research university.

It is a fact that no city in this country has such a model. Yet it is what all educators most desire. It is the most essential remaining need in national education. It would be for the millions and not for the hundreds.

As it is, educators go to one city for certain features in a model educational system, and to enother for another feature. There is no city to which they can go and find them all. There is mone where they can find manual training, art, music, physical culture, playgrounds and sports with class room work and cultural courses.

There is nowhere to be found complete, or mear complete correlation of the various subjects covered by the courses of study. There is nowhere a model course of study in actual operation, demonstrated by doing.

The Herald would submit to Mr. Fess and his committee that the first and highest good they can do is to provide this, here in Washington. Certainly the Committee on Education should not overlook the schools of the National Capital.

There was once a poet of Fiume, who felt quite cocky and plumey. He said, "With hot air, I'll get on a tear and paralyze those who come to me.'

### Hatred the Smallest Element.

Representative James E. Mann, speaking in the House on Monday, declared that the one thing in this country, all over the land, which made Mr. Wilson the worst hated man the United States has seen in years, was the gross, wasteful public demand would quite certainly compel such extravagance of the officials of the present administration"

We believe Mr. Mann is mistaken. The American people are not using their time and effort "hating" the President nor any one else. Hating is the most wasteful and extravagant occupation in which anyone can engage. It certainly is not worth the cost to the individual.

The recent election was not the result of hatred, which is always blind, always the handmaiden of a mental "closed shop" and excessive prejudice. It is always, too, a boomerang. The election result would be no credit to the Republican party nor to Mr. Harding, if Mr. Mann was correct in his statement.

The fact is the election result was a consequence of clear thinking, of well thought, mature judgment. It was a conclusion reached slowly, with some misgiving and with reluctance as to many tens of thousands who had been ardent admirers of the President and were unwilling to have their vote appear to condemn him personally.

It is one thing to differ radically with a man's poinions, his acts, his judgment and his policies as to public matters, and quite another to condemn him personally, let alone hate him. In this country the most intimate friends frequently have these radical differences.

So it is that a great body of citizens who voted the Republican ticket, regarded Mr. Wilson as a man worthy of personal admiration, sincere, mest and staunchly American; a man of high

ideals, but impractical. They regarded him as a man of great intelbetual power who, failed only as an executive

under almost unheard-of conditions. This body of voters far exceeded those who hated Mr. Wilson. In fact the latter were the least in number of the several groups who made up the Republican vote.

indeed, as Mr. Mann correctly says, by the waste and extravagance of the administration officials. But that was a purse-vote, not one of hatred.

If Constantine had called into consultation "the best minds" of Greece, he might have staved in Switzerland.

The majority of that vote were influenced,

#### Industrial Peace.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its employes are entitled to equal praise for their action in organizing to settle disputes by mutual agreement. This is one of the most hopeful auguries for the new year in the great field of industrial relations.

The plan includes all the operating forces of the system. It establishes a series of committees starting with those of the various divisions. The system is then divided into four regions with a committee for each.

The final organization is the "Joint Reviewing Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad System." There is an agreement for appeal where the local or regional committees fail to agree, making a system similar to the courts of a State.

The management and the employes have equal representation on each committee. A decision requires a two-thirds vote, so that in a dispute either side must win the votes of a half of the other

This requirement is important as it would require a decided preponderance of evidence, or of argument, of fact and justice on one side, leaving little room for further complaint.

But the most significant feature is the agreement itself. It is that the great railroad orders of the largest railroad system in the world have become convinced that for their own interest, as well as that of the employing corporation and the public, every agency of agreement must be exhausted before a strike is called.

On the other side, it is an abandonment by the company management of any attitude of aloofness from the men, an admission of common interest and responsibility and that the old theory that a corporation must "run its own business" without interference from its employes, or any call to answer them, is of the dead past.

The right to strike is not surrendered, but it becomes, like many other so-called "natural rights," something to be maintained inviolate, but not to be used. In the final equation both sides must depend on just two resources.

One is the sense of justice of those mutually interested in maintaining a great property. In this self-interest opens the windows of common sense and fairness through which it may see beyond the narrow immediate issue, and weigh it with all related conditions.

The other is public opinion on which in all larger propositions both sides must depend for an ultimate decision. The evidence and arguments submitted to the committees can have the utmost publicity, and will have in any serious disagree-

The underlying spirit of this plan, its mutual surrender of any semblance of hostility, its recognition of mutual responsibility and common ground, is a fine example of the modern view of industrial relations. It is an example of living together in harmony in the same house.

Unemployment seems to be growing everywhere in this country except along the Canadian border

### A Three-Power Job.

If Congress indulges in an interminable debate over disarmament, it will but add the cost of its time to the cost of ships. Debate is one thing; dispute is another.

Intelligent discussion is always welcomed by an intelligent public; fussing over ways to reach all in their right place and properly correlated a desired end does not meet with like approval. Public opinion as to disarmament is very well ettled. Congress should not disappoint it.

Great Britain and Japan have both expressed their willingness to radically reduce their naval programs, in harmony with the United States. If there is to be a result, this willingness should be put into concrete form. It should be challenged.

It is not necessary to complicate the proposition by including France and Italy or any other countries. None of them has a navy comparable to that of any of the three great naval powers.

None of them has an ambitious naval program, if indeed they have any that is definite, or of a size to be seriously considered. The seas controlled by the three. All rivalry in that control can only be between these three.

What they do is conclusive as to all the rest. Congress can fix the policy for the United States, but not for Great Britain or Japan, save that if our policy is for naval expansion, the others will

follow, so much is assured. If it is for naval reduction, it is quite probable they will follow also as to this, even without specific agreement. Their national finances and

But if Congress will but act for a three-power conference and agreement while showing good faith by abandoning "the greatest navy in the world" policy, it will have overwhelming approval. Talking a public demand to death, or amending it to death belong to the dark ages of American

Senator Borah's, plan is simple, practical and sufficient. It does not need amendment, nor broadening. It expresses the public demand. If a decision upon it is merely avoided, the public will understand why.

The Russian Soviet is a government of, for and by the proletariat. To prove it, when working men demanded less than a 14-hour working day and enough wage to get something to eat, Soviet troops shot down 105 of them. Capitalistic government has much to learn from the

In order to keep his records up to date, the New York police commissioner has asked everyone in that city as soon as they are robbed, to report the fact to him. He is in danger of getting complete copies of the hotel

Who can imagine a reformed Chicago?

According to some moving pictures, a regi-

ment of Bill Harts would have annihilated the

German army in less time than it took the



REAL JOKER IN THE

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: Your Open Court column has done needed public service in bringing to the attention of many for the first time that the patent bill, which has for its main object increase of pay for the underpaid examining force of the Patent Office and the needed increase of that force, also contains other and possibly undecontains other and possibly under-sirable provisions riding into legal enactment on so worthy an issue. It has been pointed out that this bill contains a "joker," in that Sec-tion 9, thereof makes provision whereby government employes may secure patents without the payment of the Patent Office fee, and that their exploitation shall be by governmental agency for the benefit of the employes. As the bill makes no exception of any class of employes, it is construed as per-mitting Patent Office examiners to take out patents. Former Commis-sioner Newton contends that this does not happen because of a law forbidding this very thing. It may be a question, however, whether in view of that law and the broad view of that law and the broad general terms of this bill, that such inconsistency would exist as to make the enactment of the present bill a repeal of the former inconsistent law. If the intention is otherwise, it should be stated in the bill. If this practice were permit-ted, it would most surely lead to much evil and help to destroy largely those features of our patent system and policy that inspires confidence and insures security to in

ventors for their ideas.

ventors for their ideas.

Section 9 is still a joker, however, as it gives the impression that government employes cannot take out patents. They are doing it all the time, and I have never known the right to do so to be questioned except in an ethical way, where invention has resulted in some tech nical employment under the govern ment along the line of employment, or where the work of the employe leads directly to the inventive achievement, and, from the obli-gations of the employment, naturally gave the government a para-mount right. The technical em-ploye of the government has always graciously given to the public the result of his invention, and I have known a few such who could have patented, but preferred to give the public the full benefit of their discovery, and no further provision of the law is needed to stimulate such a class to greater inventive effort. That there exists a need for the provision of Section 9 has never been apparent to the writer in a long experience in patent work, nor has he found it to exist in the minds of other patent attorneys. To support such a need, it would seem to require some special conseem to require some special con-ditions or circumstances that are not generally known and which are by no means a matter of com-mon observation and which are certainly not within his knowledge. Moreover, the provision is pater-nalistic in its nature, and imposes costly services on an already over-burdened government. When burdened government. When we find that this paternalistic service is to be without any fee being charged the employe for the patent, and that the bill increases the fee for filling applications. for filing applications one-third of

the present fee, it does seem proper to call this section a joker and to require for it more defense than has so far been made.

But the greatest joker in this bill is in section 3, which seeks to sup-plant section 487 of the Revised Statutes, which gives the Commissioner of Patents authority to dis-bar for gross misconduct solely. Under section 483 he was given auto establish regulations not inconsistent with law for the conduct of proceedings in the Patent office, and it has been under an unwarranted expanded construction of this section that rules have been processed that an overflowing measure of prosecutive and processed that an overflowing measure of prosecutive and processed that are overflowing measure of processed that are overflowing measure of processed that are overflowing measure of processed that are overflowing measurements and processed that are overflowed that are overflowed that are overflowed to the processed to the processed that are overflowed to the processed made governing the intimate conduct and practices of attorneys in their business outside of the Patent office. The new section 487, as prothe voting privilege. posed by this bill not only seeks to write this doubtful exercise of auis not tempered with the wholesome restriction that the rules and regulations so made must not be incon-sistent with law, and it gives to the commissioner the unheard-of autocratic authority to regard no law in the making of his rules and to disbar any person who refuses to comply with them. Such rules were made by Commissioner Newton in a commendable effort to check the ing matter of attorneys who adver-tised largely, and while his right to make and enforce these rules was challenged by many as inconsistent with law and not warranted by sec-tion 483 or 487, and as unwarranted interference with rights of persons and property, in no way in conson-ance with our fundamental laws. and as tending to a condition more unsound and mischlevous than the evil sought to be corrected, yet the spirit of co-operation prevailed and but little antagonism, many attor-neys acquiescing in these rules and regulations, though believing that they were without the warrant of law and a serious trespass against them. So what was done without due authority of law by reason of a desire on the part of attorneys to co-operate in most cases, and largely because of the duress of a threatened disbarment, is by this bill sought to be written into law that is un-American, wholly at variance with the fair play spirit of our jurisprudence, and one that would be intolerable even in Soviet Russia. If it is wrong for patent attorneys to advertise, let Congress say so in a direct law. If it is wrong for them to offer any inducement that is the life of advertising, Congress

should say so in a law and not leave it to the personal views of every in-cumbent of the office of the Com-missioner of Patents. The patent solicitor is from the nature of his business in some way or another an advertiser. Some warranted by their large organizations and equipment for large business carry their advertising to such an extent as to place them in a class popularly rec-ognized as the "Advertising Attorney," who by ample literature and special valuable inducements seeks for clients. This has existed from time immemorial, and is adjudged proper if there is no fraud or intention to mislead, and between this taining business. Our law makers class and that class of attorney whose practice is different and more certainly will not, if they are in-formed, allow the enactment into law of every succeeding commispersonal, prejudices have always existed, and each with good reason holds, the other under criticism. sioner's whim and bias toward the holds the other under criticism. Much can be said in favor and much

against each class, but the silent war

is always on.

the advertisers leads to make t

## D. C. Suffrage Just Appeal

Recent Rate Increases Give Further Cause, Says Attorney.

"There are many sane and sound arguments for the restoration of suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia." L. Sile Gottlieb says. "One of the most convincing is the increase of rates and fares for the public utilities of Washington regardless of protests and pub lic opinion. With the District Commissioners and the Utilities Board elected by the bona fide voters of Washington such flagrant violations of public confidence as have been committed by the Utilities Board would not be inflected upon this patient community. There now is no appeal from the decisions of the appointed District Commissioners and the Utilities Board. With surfrage in force here there would be

direct appeal to the voters." Gottlieb is a successful lawyer Washington correspondent of leading Jewish newspapers and a civic worker. He is an officer of the National Press Committee for Distric nerity and greater beautification and improvement of the nation's the voting privilege.

"By all means Congress should give us the right of self-determination." Gottlieb concluded. "The passage of the Zihlman bill providing for the election of two delegates in Congress, four of the proposed five Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the election of the personnel of the education and Util ities Board will be but equity. Let capital of the United States be the world for real democracy.

and a train of ills, and the result it not the fair and orderly adjustment the proposed enactment of a new section 487, which will give to the Commissioners of Patents, subjecto the approval of the Secretary, the right to make any regulation or rules regarding patent solicitors tha may be inspired by his blas against the advertiser, and in the capacity of rule-maker permit him to tran scend his right and infringe upon the clear rights of attorneys judge upon the case, pronounce the The rights involved in the busi-

ness of the solicitors who adver change in the law put into jeopardy under a situation which brings sort of ultimate good. most dire result should he fight back for the principle of his rights. That the offenses of advertising can (New York Tribune only be prevented by such an autocratic method, having the sanction of law, is distinctly not true, and it is a step backward in our juris-prudence if permitted. The ques-tion of whether an attorney can be The political events are disbarred for failing to comply with a regulation should be before an impartial tribunal and the validity. sanity and justice of the rule should be in issue for attack and determination, and if one is cited disbarment for a character advertising that does not meet the with amazing efficiency. The behavior has been most add approval of the commissioner, the hearing should determine as a matand in consequence, having turning prosperity. only can a fair procedure be given and a means established for determining what is and what is (The Baltimore American). proper advertising and what is proper conduct on the part of the attorney toward the public in ob-

abuses of advertising and the pro- porting institution HUGH M. STERLING. fessional instinct calls for a check.

advertising attorney, who stime lates the making of inventions, ad-

vertises the benefits of our patent system, and files the cases that make the Patent Office a self-sup-

## Opinions of Other Editors

Brief Comment From Leading Newspapers Throughout Nation

The New Year.

(New York Bernid). The Dutch merchants at Nagasak on returning to Holland did but reinforce a habit of their own when they brought the custom of New Year calling. This was to settle up all accounts and pay all debts by December 31, so as to face the new year with a clean record. Some of us by experience and close observation know this to be so far the case in Japan that a faulty trader's rating falls at once, while in pri-vate life a man may be socially os-tracized if he is in debt on New Year Day.

(Baltimore Sus).

to be shunned, an equally opinion not upon mere hope, but pon facts and statistics concerning similar periods in the fundamental conditions. the past and + + +

(New York World).

The United States has lost its leadership in world affairs. It has frittered away its magnificent prosperity and wandered into a period of business depression. It has settied none of the questions that came out of the war. In comparison with its resources and its opportunities has done less to solve the problems of reconstruction than any of the other great civilized nations. Its government has broken down so completely through partisan strife that the American people are extricate themselves.

+ + +

(Philadelphia Inquirer) It would be difficult and probably impossible to strike a balance now, as compared with a year ago, and express in terms the precise gain which has been schieved, although it is certainly substantial. It appears more in the petty details than in the larger aspects which concern historians. From day to day the world has moved on irregularly but with this gain-that individual effort is generally at the maximum of possibility in spite of many toward circumstances. ever so bad as we have feared, and we are ever striving toward some

At home the year has been marked by four great events-two political, one social and the fourth economic. the enfranhisement of women and the remark able results of the election. The sothe establishment of prohibition, and the economic event s the sudden collapse of an artifi cial business structure and a fall of prices without precedent. Throughout these changes the diverse machinery of our life has functioned The public's dated, we now see the beams of re-

invariably carried out as fainting and he has the angury of fame that also engaged in construction work joke, but there is something in human nature not altegether to be despised or reproved; one of its good impulses, to take stock in one's self at the beginning of a new year in one's life, to array before to me's mental and moral search the coming year. Changes and pacity and as collector of labor travel may be disappointing, but the year in one's life, to array before to ne's mental and moral search the

# Bills to Aid Waterways

By Maurice Ketten

oprigat, 1886, by the From Politicing Co.

I HAVE

HAD THE

YES, SHE IS PERFECTLY SATISFIED TO STAY

WITH ME

THAT'S

MY COOK

POOR SOUL!

SHE HAS BEEN

BED-RIDDEN

FOR TWENTY

YEARS

Improvements in Alabama And Minnesota Asked By Representatives.

Two important waterway improvement bills were introduced in Congress yesterday, one by Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota. providing for extensive transformations in the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota, and the other by Senator Oscar Underwood. of Alabama, authorizing the construction of a ship canal from Mon Louis Island, Alabama, to Mobile

Senator Nelson's bill authorizes the Red Lake Drainage and Con-servancy Company of Minnesota to or such portions of the streams as may be deemed suitable, fix the height of water in the Red Lake, and construct ditches, drains, dams, and construct ditches, drains, dams, was a well educated woman with a keen mind." Sensible men will look forward ling works for use in developing and not backward. While the Mi-Red Lake for reservoir and flood-control purposes and to facilitate spillways, dikes or other control

thing to be shunned, an equally foolish pessimism is even more unprofitable. Many men whose judgment in such matters is to be respected think that the worst of the present trouble is over. Many think that the spring will see the business revival that inevitably follows business depression. They have this and due compensation to the linguism such matters and lake. The work was covered in a report of a recent survey. The detailed plans will be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of the bill.

The housing situation in Wash-ington housing situation in Wash-ington have in a report of a recent survey. The detailed plans will be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of the bill.

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The housing situation in Mash-ington have in the submitted for the provisions of the line at the submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of the bill.

The domination in the submitted for the provisions of the line at the subm dians whose lands may be affected per year; second class, \$1,400, and dians whose lands may be affected is required. Assessment of lands benefitted by the work on a basis of \$2.50 per acre also is provided. The Alabama ship canal "or channel" is to extend between Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, and the land of the control of the con

### Oh, My Stars! HOROSCOPE.

January 5, 1921.

planetary direction, according to astrology. Mars and Uranus rule strongly in evil aspect. It is well to pursue routine affairs

while this rule of the stars continues, avoiding initiative or change that will disturb the regular order of business.

There is a menacing sign for travel, whether by land, water or air, and the sway is especially un-

an outbreak of some sort that may

are subject to upheavals and move-ment that may be unsatisfactory to army officers.

Mines and mining continue subject to sinister forces that anecaboth the West and the East, but there will be a sudden change that there will be a hard new Moon. is beneficial in the third new Moon.

crease, it is predicted. Uranus will exercise sinster power over the human mind that is open to disturbing suggestions. All thoughts that are pessimistic or discouraging should be forbidden harbor in the brain at this time. Weather that is unsatisfactory to farmers is indicated for the South.

where unusual cold and severe storms may be expected. Jupiter and Saturn, rising in unusual cold and severe Virgo in trine to Venus, give fair

The President comes under a plan-etary rule that should be beneficial. Good resolutions may not be as etary rule that should be beneficial. East and the Painvariably carried out as fainting and he has the augury of fame that also engaged in

children born on this day may be in collecting labor for the job. This that bad qualities to be eliminated, the uick-tempered and high-strung. In business they will succeed by hard difficulty. Karner finally found it work. These subjects of Capricorn necessary to draw on Europe for one's mental, moral and physical usually have great courage and deliabor, spending nine menths in Paris.



GIVES GRAPHIC PICTURE OF OLD WASHINGTON.

A graphic picture of Washington in 1885, the year of the second in-auguration of Abraham Lincoln and of his death, is given by W. J. Kar-ner, engineer and manufacturer of New York City, who is stopping at

the Dewey.

Few Americans have crowded into a life time greater activity than Karner, who not only served in the Karner, who not only served in the civil war on the Union side with the 49th Massachusetts Infantry, but played a large share in the winning of the West, assisting in the construction of the trancontinental lines in the Middle West when the Santa Fe was but 200 miles long and Channe Control

Santa Fe was but 200 miles long and Champ Clark was teaching school and studying law at Bowling Green, Missouri.

In recent years Karner helped build the Panama Canal, going down too the Zone as resident engineer with Admiral Walker, first chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, continuing in various admiral. sion, continuing in various admin-isfrative capacities, and finally go-ing to Paris to comb the world for labor to carry on the work.

RECALLS INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Karner recalls vividly the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. At this time he held a clerical position is the finance department of the stamp division of the Postoffice De-partment, serving under Third Aspartment, serving under Third As-sistant Postmaster General A. N. Zevely.

Speaking of the huge crowd which surged around the White House in a vain endeavor to get into the Executive Mansion to attend the Ex-ception given by President and Mrs. Lincoln, Karner said:

"At that time I was living in New York avenue northwest. There were several women in our

were several women in our party and we left for the reception 6:30. Upon arriving at e. House we found the House we found and streets jammed for feet without the White "Once in the crowd tically impossible

dress worn by the women of day which required a great deal of from. In the crush several of the women had their dresses torn. This influenced us to give up trying to get into the White House since the women in our party forced history. women in our party feared having their dresses ruined. EMERGENCY EXIT "We had not been standing in the we had not been standing in the crowd long when we observed that no one was coming out of the White House. This was because of the in-adequate exits. It was finally nec-

essary to summon carpenters who hastily constructed an emergency exit from one of the windows of the East Room, where the reception was in progress, to the lawn facing the Avenue." Karns declared that they did not persist in their endeavor to attend the reception but that he had met the President and Mrs. Lincoln twice

before the same year, during January and Pebruary.
"President Lincoln looked quite
tised sand worn." Karner east. "He
showed the effects of the hard years that he had put in as President during the war. "Mrs. Lincoln," he added, "impressed me as being rath-er bored with the whole thing. I er bored with the whole thing. I

ROUSING SITUATION

The housing situation in Wash

builder given authority to build as shipping clerk at half the sal it is named as Louis M. Tisdale. ary paid him by the government became dissatisfied with the serv

ice, since there was so little fu-ture," he explained. "In those days there were very sharp social distinctions between employes, based upon the status of their appoint-ment. All appointments were made ment. All appointments were made by Senators and Representatives. The first query that greeted you upon your entry to a department was. Who is your member? If This is an unimportant day in you were able to give the name of some influential member, the rest of your way was easy. It it were some obscure member from a far Western State, you received little Representative f Massachusetts, had secured Kar ner's appointment.

GUARDS PLACED ON ALL

"I remember well that my shift was two hours on and four off," said Karner, "from 6 in the evening to lucky for journeys connected with 8 the first time, back again at mid business relating to iron, steel or night, and then until 2 o'clock if the morning. When we came of the morning. When we came o Karner was one of the pioneers in call out troops. Military matters the stamped envelope division of the Postoffice Department, making the first entries of shipments of stamped

envelopes to points in New York and The stamped envelope firs came into use in this country July 1, 1888. At first but two years later, returning to Washing-Warning is given that there will ton. Karner found the business had be a continued prevalence of crime reached such proportions that a reached division was required to hambers lement and forgery will in-

GIVES VIVID PICTURE OF WINNING OF WEST.

During the great period of pros perity between 1869 and 1873, and during the next twenty-five years 1869 and 1873, and Karner was engaged in lumber ing, railroad construction and pub-lic works throughout the Middle West. He tells a graphic story of the picturesque Great Plains were dotted with team mise for trade and employment, with hammers as the stakes were laid for the steel links between the East and the Pacific Coast.